April

Australia Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership – Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth Pillar 4b

Baseline Initiative

Emergent Findings

New Ireland Province
April 2024

About this report

This emergent findings report for **New Ireland Province** is part of the **Baseline Assessment of Resource Governance and Development Impacts** for the Australia Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership (APEP)'s Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth Pillar.

The report is an interim report which provides **preliminary high-level findings** and a **fieldwork summary** for baseline activities carried out in New Ireland Province between 4th-22nd March 2024. It outlines emergent findings for the Resource Governance Instrument, Capacity Development Assessment, Disability Assessment and Digital Storytelling Methodology. A data collection summary, training summary and detailed fieldwork logistics report are also attached in the Appendix.

The analysis within this report should not be treated as final or complete. The final report for the Baseline Assessment, the **PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report**, will be delivered once fieldwork has been completed in all provinces that are part of the Baseline (Morobe, New Ireland, Western and Gulf Provinces).

This emergent findings report was prepared by Square Circle Global Development for Abt Global. Square Circle worked in partnership with Tanorama Limited to complete fieldwork to collect data for the Baseline. Tanorama also provided the reporting inputs on the Capacity Development Assessment, Disability Assessment and Fieldwork and Logistics.

Note: This report is developed based Resource Governance Instrument findings from data collected in Kavieng, Konos and Namatanai. Due to logistics challenges, data collection in Lihir was postponed during the New Ireland field trip. Once the field work in Lihir is complete, findings from Lihir will be incorporated into the PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report.

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Background

Australia Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership and Pillar 4b

APEP is a multi-sectoral partnership between the governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG). The partnership is being carried out through five strategic pillars, including Pillar 4: Fostering Inclusive Growth and Expanded Livelihood Opportunities, which includes **Pillar 4b: Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth**.

APEP End of Program Outcomes:

1. Safeguarding Macroeconomic Stability

2. Strengthening Public Financial Management for Service Delivery and Inclusive Growth

3. Supporting More Efficient and Inclusive Markets

4. Fostering Inclusive Growth and Expanded Livelihood Opportunities

5. Catalysing Economic Research and Dialogue

Baseline

The Baseline Assessment of Resource Governance and Development Impacts ("Baseline") is part of a wider series of initiatives planned through APEP's Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth Pillar (Pillar 4b).

The design of the Baseline took place in December 2023, following a series of inception, relationship building and awareness raising trips. The resulting methodology is outlined in detail in the Baseline *Methodology Design Document*.

The design was informed by:

- The initial relationship building, awareness and information trips conducted in April-June 2023.

- Ongoing consultation throughout 2023 with stakeholders from government, industry and civil society.

- Two collaborative design workshops conducted in August and December with Abt Global, Tanorama and Square Circle.

The purpose of the Baseline is to establish an understanding of governance in PNG's resource regions, the development impacts that are experienced by landowners and communities, and the priorities of local stakeholders for resource sector governance. The assessment will also help to broker development partnership opportunities for APEP and support policy and practice reform in the resource sector.

The Baseline Assessment Aims are:

1. Strengthening subnational relationships, networks and awareness.

2. Gathering local perspectives on resource governance and development impacts.

3. Informing the design and delivery of other Pillar 4b and APEP partnership initiatives.

4. Establishing Baseline indicators for participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL).

5. Generating foundational research to inform policy and practice.

Baseline Questions

The Baseline seeks to answer three assessment questions:

Question 1
What are the resource governance and development views, experiences and priorities of local and provincial stakeholders in PNG's resource sector?

Question 2
How do different groups experience resource governance and development impacts in resource provinces? (GEDSI)

Question 3
What are the capacity needs of local stakeholders around resource extraction projects, particularly local communities, landowner associations and CSOs?

The initiative is carried out over seven interconnected phases:

Baseline Phases

1 — April - June 2023
Inception, relationship building and awareness raising

2 — December 2023
Methodology design

3 — February - May 2024
Baseline assessment (fieldwork and data collection)

4 — March - May 2024
Emergent Findings Reports

5 — May 2024
Data analysis and sensemaking

6 — May 2024
PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report (final report)

7 — May - June 2024
Presentation to key stakeholders and Policy and practice dialogues

Baseline Instruments

The Baseline consists of four separate and complementary instruments:

1

Resource Governance Instrument

The Resource Governance Instrument (RGI) is a multi-part survey and interview guide that has been designed to measure resource governance and development views at the provincial and local level. The framework for this instrument draws on globally accepted precepts of 'good governance' in the resource sector, including transparency, accountability and participation. The instrument also engages with local cultural precepts, which\h shape the way in which landowners and communities respond to, interact with and experience resource governance in PNG.

2

Local Capacity Assessment

The purpose of the Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (JOCAT) is to assess the organisational capacity needs and priorities of landowner associations and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that are impacted by resource governance at the local and provincial level. Organisations are selected based on their potential to participate in future subnational governance structures through the Papua New Guinea Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PNGEITI) Subnational Implementation Project.

The JOCAT is administered through a collaborative assessment process across seven key areas: *identity and purpose, governance, management and administration, financial management, services, programs and projects, networks and partnerships* and *communications and information management*.

The data for the JOCAT informs a Capacity Development Support Plan (CDSP), which helps organisations to identify their capacity gaps and develop a plan for addressing these gaps.

3

Disability Assessment

The objectives of the Disability Assessment are to mainstream disability inclusion across all Baseline instruments; conduct disability specific assessments in the four target provinces to inform both the Baseline and broader APEP responses to inclusion issues; and to induct the Pillar 4b team so that they are equipped to maximise inclusion outcomes during their research and program efforts. The dedicated Disability Assessment tool assesses the experience of persons with disabilities including their impairment experience and the broader service delivery context.

4

Digital Storytelling

Digital Storytelling in the Baseline Assessment is an important tool for gathering rich data that conveys the complex relationships between people, concepts, events and outcomes that shape experiences of resource governance. Storytelling is a distinct and inclusive qualitative research method which places storytellers at the centre of 'development'.

Capturing stories digitally in the Baseline also allows the views of sector stakeholders at the subnational level to be showcased to regulators, policy makers, civil society and industry representatives to inform policy and practice reforms. This storytelling methodology therefore provides landowners, impacted communities, civil society and local and provincial level governments with an opportunity to shape reform efforts in building a more sustainable and inclusive PNG resources sector.

02

Emergent Findings

The primary aim of the Baseline is to establish how resource governance impacts communities across PNG.

This section outlines emergent findings from the four instruments used in the Baseline: the resource governance instrument, disability assessment, local capacity assessment and digital storytelling methodology.

These findings are preliminary and high-level findings based on the initial fieldwork.

Emergent Findings From Four Instruments

1. **Resource Governance Instrument**

2. **Disability Assessment**

3. **Local Capacity Assessment**

4. **Digital Storytelling**

Data Collection Summary

18

Days in New Ireland

486

Resource Governance Instrument surveys

Target: 225

~42

Disability Assessments

40

Stakeholders interviewed for Digital Storytelling

Target: 25

3

Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (JOCAT)

Target: 3

2

Training sessions conducted in Port Moresby and in New Ireland

16

Villages across Sivasa, Omo, Manggai, Lugagun, Lemakot, Kulangit, Konos, Kaselok, Amba, Salimun, Pire, Ngavalus, Namatanai, Lossu, Karu, Burau

Data collection took place between the 4th- 22nd of March across three data collection locations: Kavieng, Namatanai and Konos. Data collection was carried out by 4 teams: Team A (RGI); Team B (JOCAT); Team C (Disability); Team D (Digital Storytelling).

Key Successes

- Across the three locations, data collection was conducted in 16 villages that were located near Kavieng, Konos and Namatanai. These villages were classified as 'non-impacted' by a resource project (e.g., villages inside the Special Mining Lease or who have direct impacts from mining activities are considered 'impacted'). Some participants were recipients of mining benefits through local level government. Impacted villages on Lihir Island will be sampled at a later stage of the Baseline due to logistical challenges encountered in the first trip to New Ireland.

- Survey targets for the RGI were **exceeded** in all of the three data locations.

- The 'twin track approach' for gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) meant that: (1) measures were taken to actively include people with disabilities in the sampling strategy for the RGI, and (2) specific disability assessments were conducted, including in remote communities.

- Tok saves on APEP and the purpose of the Baseline were conducted in each village, and good relationships were built with communities and officials at the local level after some initial difficulties.

- The data collection activities were the first time most people had heard of APEP so relationship building was important and became part of the data collection teams' mandate.

GEDSI

Our approach to GEDSI means that our methodology ensures that the views of diverse groups are captured in a safe and inclusive way. In the field, deliberate measures were taken to ensure meaningful inclusion of those that are sometimes excluded from resource governance.

250
Women in the RGI sample

15
People with disabilities in the RGI sample

GEDSI Highlights

Whilst not perfect, a gender balance in the teams (RGI, JOCAT and Disability) contributed a satisfactory gender split in the sample and allowed women's voices to be heard across the instruments — women could talk to women if they wanted.

Members of the RGI team (Team A) were embedded in the Disability Team (Team C) and vice versa as part of the twin track approach to mainstreaming disability and social inclusion, allowing people with disabilities to participate in the RGI, and also enabling more disability assessments to be conducted.

The Disability team were able to identify Disability Assessment participants through New Ireland Disabled Persons' Organisation, Callan Community Based Rehabilitation, and local liaison officers through their networks.

Safeguards training was conducted with provincial team members and code of conducts signed.

The lead enumerator was a female, which helped challenge wider gender social norms in a practical way without having to mention the term 'gender' and be intrusive.

Referral pathways were provided for disability and domestic violence issues if they were needed.

Resource Governance Instrument

The RGI includes both **quantitative** and **qualitative** data. The approach and protocols for data cleaning and analysis outlined in the *Baseline Methodology Design Document* were used to produce the findings below.

Demographics and Sample Characteristics

The sample characteristics and demographics from **New Ireland Province** are as follows.
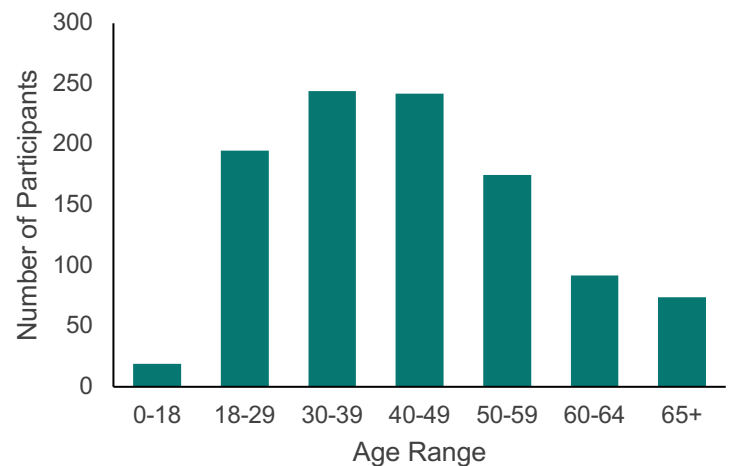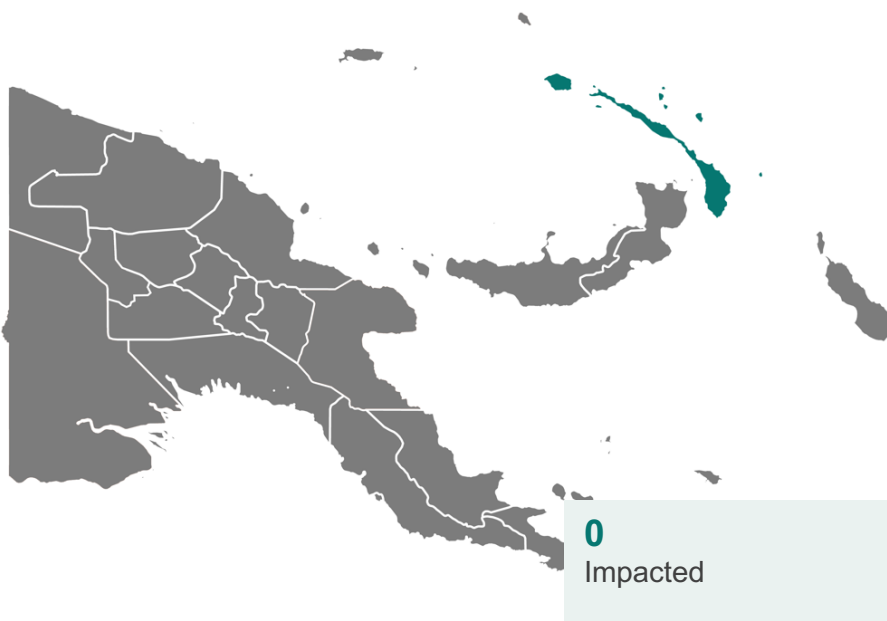
486 Participants

250 Females
236 Males

40.5 yrs (average age)

Overall, the sample in New Ireland included 486 people including 250 females and 236 males. The average age was 40.5 years, with participants ranging from 0-18 years to 65+.

The sample comprised a mix of stakeholders as follows:

26 Landowners (Members)	**7** Landowners (Executive)
7 Local Level Government	**2** Mining Company Employees
18 CSO Members	**15** People with Disability

0 Impacted	**486** Non-Impacted

Emergent Findings

This section provides high level emergent findings that have been identified based on initial data analysis. These emergent findings provide preliminary data highlights, with further data snapshots provided in Appendix B. To see the resource governance instrument in full, refer to Appendix A. These findings are preliminary, and further analysis and findings will be presented in the final PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report.

1 The overall impact of mining in New Ireland is perceived as negative.

Overall, people in New Ireland reported that they experience the impacts of mining, oil and gas as **negative** for themselves and their families, the community, New Ireland and PNG. They also reported negative impacts in areas such as health, education, infrastructure, the economy and the environment. Interestingly, people in new Ireland reported **positive** impacts on culture and 'wok bung'. This highlights a complex relationship that people of New Ireland have with mining, where the presence of a mine may encourage people in the community to work together. This will be explored in greater detail in the final report.

For a full description of the impact areas measured, including the questions used, refer to the Resource Governance Instrument in Appendix A. For ratings of each of the areas, refer to Appendix B.

2 Resource governance and cultural governance are experienced negatively in New Ireland.

The RGI measured resource governance concepts that are relevant to subnational resource governance in PNG, such as the effectiveness of agreements, as well as transparency, accountability, participation and relationships. The RGI also measured a range of 'cultural governance precepts', including wok bung, hanmak, pasin, luksave, wan bel, bihain taim and tok save. Definitions of each cultural governance precept are provided in Appendix B.

Across New Ireland, participants said that there was room for improvement in all areas of governance. This means that when it comes to transparency, accountability, participation, agreements and relationships, mines are not meeting community expectations. The same was true of cultural governance, where participants overall said that mines could be run in a way that is more culturally respectful and considerate of local customs. For a full breakdown of the governance and cultural governance results, refer to Appendix B.

Support for Mining, Oil and Gas

Neutral (21%)
Supportive (37%)
Not Supportive (42%)
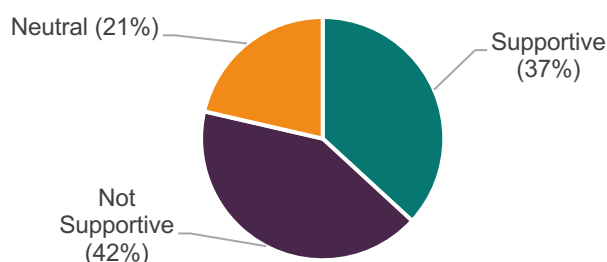
3 Different groups experience mining, oil and gas differently.

Across New Ireland, it was found that different groups had very different opinions about how mines are run, and their impact. For example, women overall said that the impact of mining was more negative than men. It is worth noting that the sample here is primarily from mainland New Ireland, which makes it difficult to draw conclusions about the difference between impacted and non-impacted communities.

For more information on how groups experience resource governance and the impacts of mining differently, refer to Appendix B.

Perceptions of Resource Governance

Negative   **Positive**

Men · Part of an Agreement

People with Disabilities · CSOs

Neutral
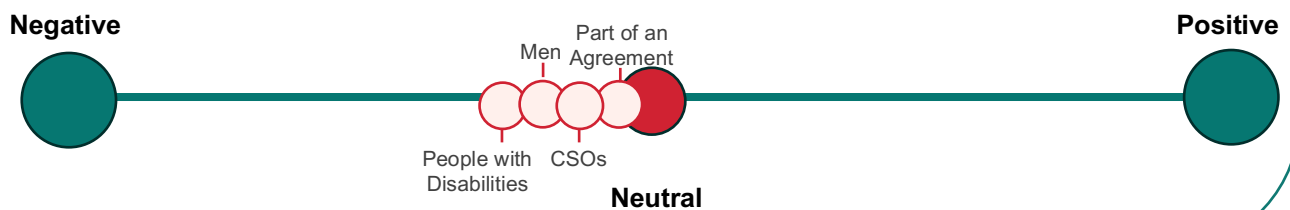
4 Strong resource governance is positively linked to development impacts, particularly when it is culturally relevant.

The findings in New Ireland show that when resource governance is effective, the community feels more positive about development impacts. However, resource projects that are run in a way that is culturally respectful (cultural governance) produce much stronger positive perceptions of development impacts in the community. Interestingly, when compared with 'traditional' governance, cultural governance has a far greater impact on perceptions.

In fact, when governance was not culturally respectful, it did not have any effect on whether people thought the mine had a positive or negative impact. For example, if a mine has strong agreements, but it is run in way that does not respect people in the community (Luksave), then its impact can be seen as negative. In other words, the findings from the RGI show that good governance builds a base for better development, but governance that is culturally relevant and respectful of local culture and custom is most likely to produce positive development impacts.

These findings will be examined in more detail in the final report. For a full description of this analysis, refer to Appendix B.

Resource Governance

Cultural Governance

Positive impact perceptions
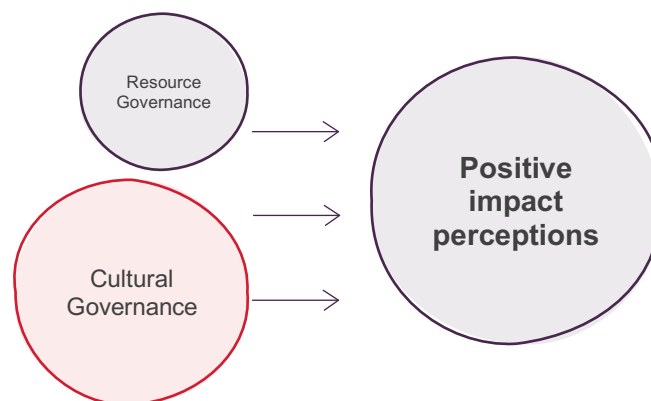
Next steps for the RGI

1

Merging the datasets from each province

Data has been collected across four provinces. For the final PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report, data will be collated, merged and stored securely as one data set.

2

Data analysis

The full approach for data analysis was detailed in the Methodology Design document. Data analysis will include a range of statistical tests to explore the data and answer the assessment questions of the Baseline.
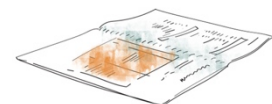
3

Sensemaking

Following the data analysis, the results will be interpreted with key findings distilled to support policy and practice dialogues to strengthen resource governance in PNG.

4

PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report

The results, analysis and interpretation of the findings will be presented in the PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report. The report will include 'pathways forward' for support sector stakeholders in their efforts to strengthen resource governance in PNG.

"

> I support mining companies in the province because it can boost our economy.
>
> Female, Ngavalus

"

"

> Generally, resource governance in the country (province) wasn't conducted or exercised in the best interest of the people.
>
> Male, Kaselok

"

"

> We the New Irelanders are poor in our own resources. Rich, but yet poor.
>
> Female, Lugagun

"

"

> …our province is rich with these minerals, gold, but to tell the truth, our province is not developing fast…
>
> Female, Kaselok

"

Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool Emergent Findings

The emergent findings for the Joint Organisational Capacity Assessment (JOCAT) summarise key themes found across all organisations assessed.[1]

Organisations Assessed

Niu Ailan Disability Persons Organisation (NADPO)
Assessed in Kavieng on 5 March 2024 with 22 participants

Lihir Women's Association (LWA)
Assessed in Lihir on 4 March 2024 with 11 participants

Lihir Island youth Association (LIYA)
Assessed in Lihir on 12 March 2024 with 4 participants

Capacity Assessment Key Themes

Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement
Some organisations had established relationships with sector stakeholders, however sometimes rely heavily on personal networks. In general the organisations did not exhibit strong or strategic partnering capability.

Governance & Leadership
While one of the organisations has developed a strategic plan, all the organisations lacked good governance and strategic direction. Defined governance structures and policies and procedures would benefit all organisations to operationalise effective governance.

Financial Management
Consistency in funding has been identified as a challenge, as the organisations receive funding from a singular source. This has meant that some functions of organisations have not been maintained. Financial management practices such as record keeping have been identified as an area for capacity development.

Program Management
Overall, due to lack of funding, there is low capacity in program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment. Most programs that the organisations have been involved in were initiated externally.

Human Resources
Some organisations have election and staffing processes in place. However, attracting suitable talent and developing HR policies, developing staff capacity, filling skills gaps and maintaining a strong organisational culture are challenges.

Organisational Resilience and Sustainability
Organisations assessed have faced challenges operating sustainably and effectively. Significant changes may be required to overcome financial challenges, lack of

Next Steps for the Capacity Assessment

- Consider incorporating legislative requirements under the Associations Incorporation Act 2023 as key considerations into capacity assessment and plans to ensure good governance meets legal standards.
- Schedule a feedback session with the organisations' leadership to discuss the emergent findings and recommendations.
- Develop detailed Capacity Development Plans based on the assessment findings to strengthen the organisations' capacity and effectiveness and discuss with organisations' leadership. In particular, for NADPO the Capacity Development Plans should focus on establishment of an effective top-down governing structure and explore fundings sources and like-minded partnerships. For LWA and LIYA, the plans should focus on governance and dispute resolution processes.
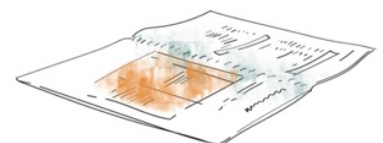
[1] Full assessment reports will be provided in the final Resource Governance Report in accordance with research ethics and subject to consent from participating organisation.

Digital Storytelling Emergent Findings

KEY DIGITAL STORYTELLING ACTIVITIES

- **250** photos
- **40** stakeholders interviewed across all stakeholder groups
- **10+** hours of video footage

Digital Storytelling covered all locations in New Ireland. The digital storytelling team carried out photography and videography with a range of stakeholders in both affected and non-affected communities.

The footage gathered in New Ireland will be analysed and inputs will be developed for the final four thematic digital storytelling products.

Aerial footage showcasing villages and the province.

Footage capturing a cultural dance performance in Lihir

Snapshots documenting the data collection process

Multiple interviews featuring local school representatives in Kavieng

Conversations with employees at Kavieng Provincial Hospital

Most-significant-change interviews with community members

Team and community group photos

Conversations with multiple stakeholder groups

Footage capturing community engagement activities

Stakeholder Groups

- Community members
- Community leaders
- Local government representatives including councilors and presidents
- Employees of mining, oil and gas companies

Areas for Improvement

For upcoming provinces, it will be important that Provincial Administrations, Companies, Community Development Foundations and senior landowner executives or chairman are part of the storytelling. This will ensure a balanced view across the storytelling methodology.

Key Achievements

Good buy-in from stakeholders, leading to one-to-one and group interviews being filmed.

Community acceptance of digital-storytelling reflected in participants accompanying and showing the Digital-Storyteller around their village.

Field team leaders and team members used portable cameras as a data collection tool. This was especially important when female team members could use them more discreetly with women when discussing sensitive matters.

Example Questions Asked

Wanem sampela bikpela senis yu lukim projek bringim ikam insait long komuniti bilong yu long taim projek istat ikam inap nau? (What are some of the most significant changes the project has brought to your community between when it started and now?)

Wanem sampela gutpela samting projek ibringim kam insait long komuniti bilong yu? (What are some good things that the project has brought to your community?)

Wanem sampela samting nogut projek ibringim kam insait long komunity bilong yu? (What are some bad things that the project has brought to your community?)

Wanem tingting na lukluk bilong yu taim yu stap klostu long mining eria? (What has been your experience living near the mine?)

Next Steps for the Digital Stories

Footgage gathered from the field will be analysed and developed into inputs to produce four digital stories.

The four digital stories will cover the following topics: Resource Governance and Development Impact perceptions; Resource Projects and Cultural Governance; Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion; and the story of Baseline Initiative and APEP Pillar 4b.

Storytelling Value Chain

Pre-production → Production → Post-production → Review → Optimisation → Delivery
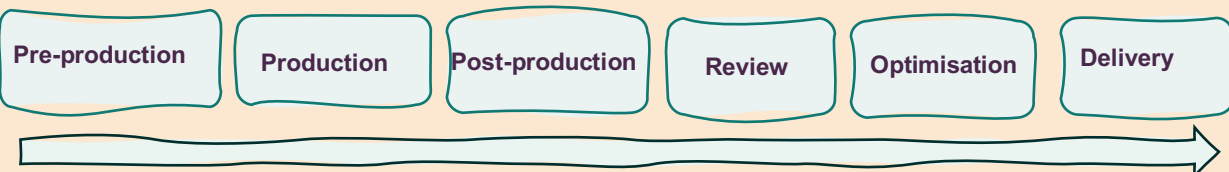
Appendix

Appendix A

Resource Governance Instrument

Survey Details - for Enumerator to Fill Out

Location

_____

Date

_____

Enumerator

_____

**Participant
Number**

_____

Resource Governance Survey Information Sheet

What is the Resource Governance Survey?	The Resource Governance Survey collects data on your views, experience and priorities about mining, oil and gas projects in Papua New Guinea. The survey is part of the Australia-Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership's (APEP) work to support the Sustainable Governance of Natural Resource Wealth in PNG.
What is purpose of the survey?	The aim of the survey is to support policy makers, regulators, industry, landowners, communities and civil society with data and insights on subnational resource governance to build a more sustainable and inclusive resource sector in PNG.
What will we be doing today?	We will be asking you questions about how mining and/or oil and gas projects affect you. Some of the questions we are going to ask are about a project, while other questions will ask you to think about the mining, oil and gas sector in PNG generally, i.e., all mining oil and gas projects across PNG.
Is it my choice to participate?	Yes, your choice to participate in the study is completely voluntary and your answers will remain confidential. You can withdraw or stop answering questions at any time, and if you don't feel comfortable answering a question you can choose not to answer it.
What will happen with the results?	We will be publishing the results of our project in a report that will be available to you and sector stakeholders. We may also publish our results in other reports, research articles and through videos. **Importantly, we will not be publishing the results of the survey in a way that discloses anyone's identity**.
What if I have any questions?	If you have any questions, please contact: **Jonah Simet** Ph: (+675) 7930 0315 Email: jonah.simet@auspngep.org

Demographic Details

We're going to start by asking some questions about you.

What is your age?

0-18	50-59
18-29	60-64
30-39	65+
40-49	

What level of schooling have you achieved?

None	University
Primary school	Other certification (trade/vocational /professional training)
High school	

What is your gender?

Male

Female

Other

Do you identify as a person with a disability?

Yes

No
If yes, what kind?

_____

Are you part of:

Memorandum of agreement

Compensation agreement

Umbrella benefits agreement

Resettlement agreement

Other agreement:

_____

Are you as ples from here?

Yes

No

Where do you currently live (specific town or village)?

_____

How long have you lived in your current location?

_____

Are you part of any of the following organisations (please indicate all that apply)?

Landowner association - member

Landowner association - executive or employee

Mining or oil and gas company employee

Landowner company (personal, clan, umbrella) s

Local government employee

Provincial government employee

National government employee

Member of a Civil Society Organisation (CSO)

None of the above

Other (please indicate):_____

Have you heard of any of the following (please indicate all that apply)?

PNG Resource Governance Coalition (PNGRGC)

Mineral Resources Authority (MRA)

Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazards Management

PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PNG EITI)

Department of Petroleum & Energy

Development impacts

*Now we're going to ask you some questions about the **impacts** of mining projects in the province. Your participation is voluntary, and if you do not feel comfortable answering a question, let the enumerator know.*

Please indicate how positive or negative mining projects have been **in the province** on each of the following areas.

Place a check mark [**X**] on the line between 'very negative' and 'very positive'. If you place a check on the end that says 'very positive', it means that the impact of the project has been very positive.

For example, this question is asking about the impact of mining projects on **health**. If you place an X here:

Health

Very Negative	In between		Very Positive
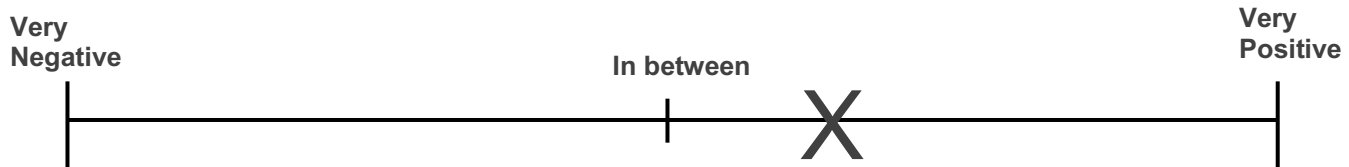
It means that the project has had a **slightly positive** impact on health. If you place the X here:

Very Negative   In between   **Very Positive**
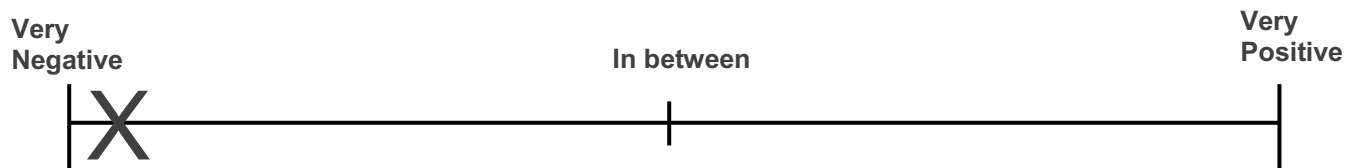
It means the project has had a **very negative** impact on health. Please indicate the impact of the following areas:

Health
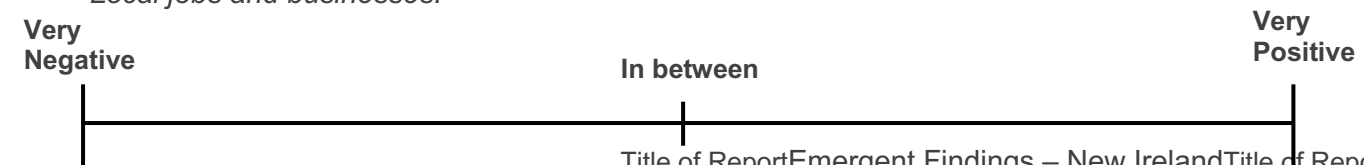*People feeling healthy and having access to health services.*

Very Negative   In between   **Very Positive**
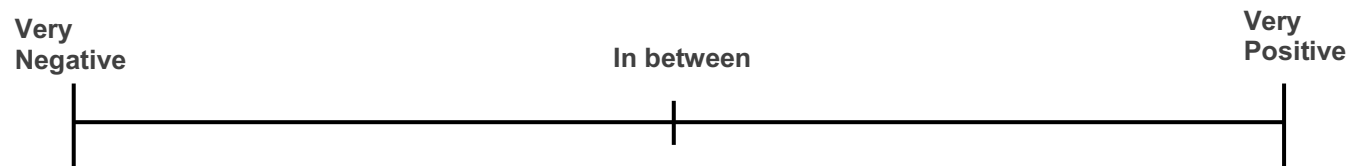
Education
Classrooms and school facilities, education quality, access to high school or vocational training.

Very Negative   In between   **Very Positive**
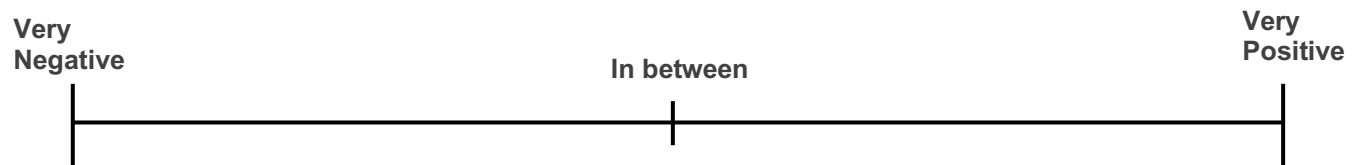
Local economy
Local jobs and businesses.

Very Negative   In between   **Very Positive**

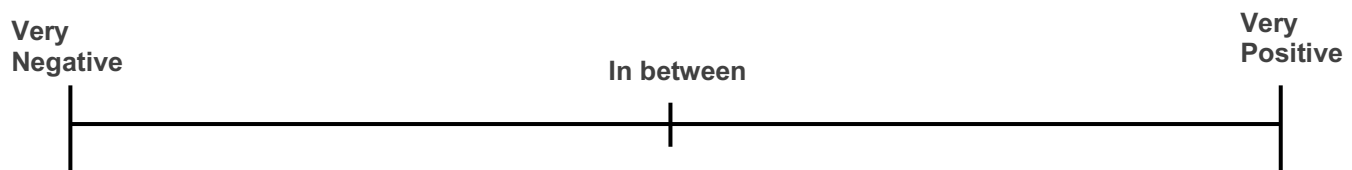**Infrastructure**
Transport (roads and ports), access to clean water, energy (electricity), telecommunications.

Very Negative		In between		Very Positive
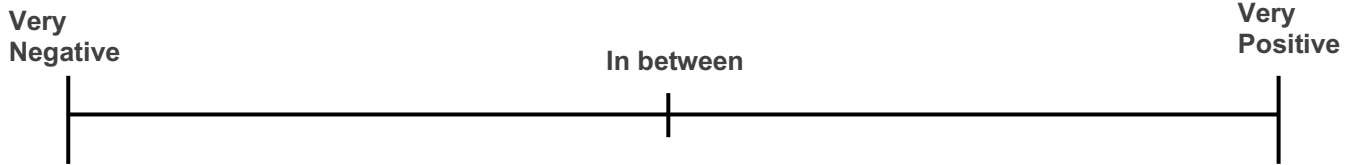
The environment
Waterways, gardens, land, air quality (dust and pollution), loss of biodiversity.

Very Negative		In between		Very Positive

Social harmony and wok bung
Community working together, social stability (resolving disputes) and relationships.

Very Negative		In between		Very Positive
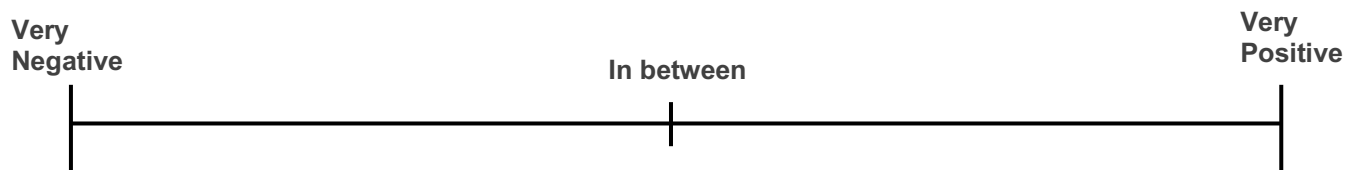
Local culture
Kastom blong ples and traditions.

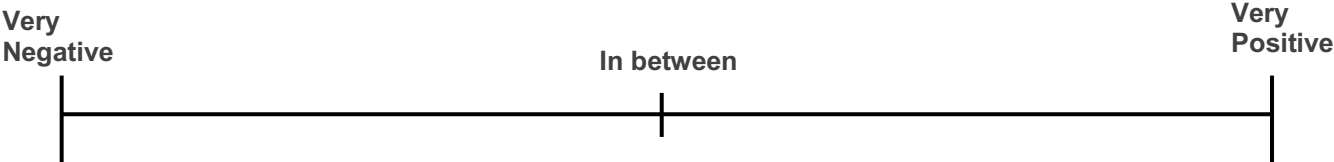| Very Negative		In between		Very Positive
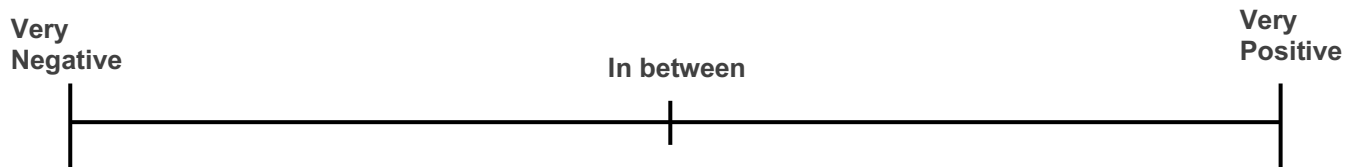
*Now we're going to ask you some questions about the **overall impacts** of mining projects on PNG, the province, your community and you and your family.*
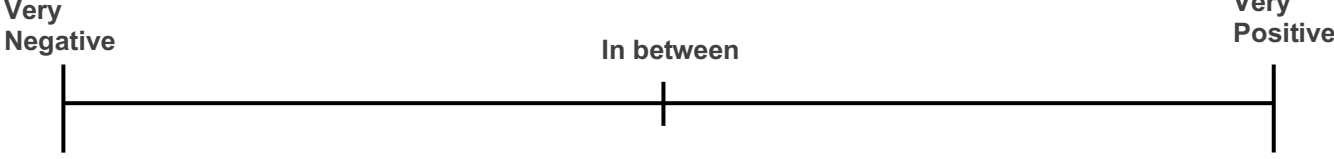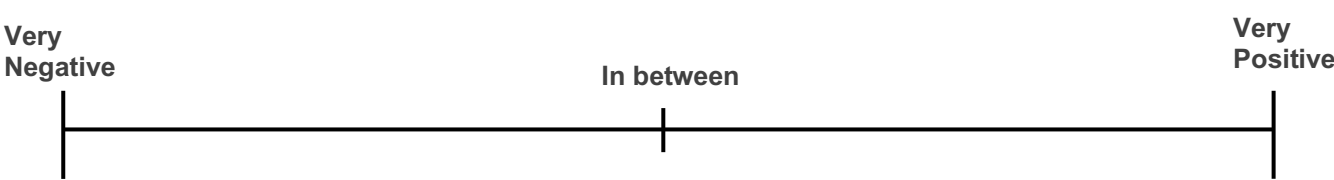
Papua New Guinea

Very Negative

In between

Very Positive

The Province

Very Negative

In between

Very Positive

Your Community

Very Negative

In between

Very Positive

You and Your Family

Very Negative

In between

Very Positive

Now we're going to ask you some questions about your experience of daily life.

Please respond to each of the following statements by placing a marked check [x] in the box next to the answer you wish to select. Please only select one answer per question. If multiple answers apply, please select the most relevant answer.

What do you use for cooking?

☐	Wood
☐	Electricity
☐	Gas/ LPG

I get my water from:

☐	Standpipe	☐	River
☐	Well	☐	Rainwater tank
☐	Household water connection		

To get to and from school, children in my community travel:

☐	Less than 30 minutes
☐	30 minutes to 1 hour
☐	1 hour to 2 hours
☐	More than 2 hours

I can access the internet from my house.

☐	Yes
☐	No

In a normal day, my family and I eat processed food:

☐	Once
☐	Twice
☐	Three times
☐	More than three times
☐	Not at all

I use health services that are provided by mining projects.

☐	Yes
☐	No

What kind of roof do you have?

	Roofing iron
	Local materials (thatch, leaves, grass)
	Plastic
	Other

I or someone in my family has a business connected to mining projects.

	Yes
	No

In the last five years, have you experienced the following as a result of extreme weather events (e.g. storms, floods, drought, cyclone, heatwaves)?

You may select more than one answer.

	Loss of income (e.g. due to damaged crops, cannot travel to markets to sell goods)
	Reduced access to basic goods and services (e.g. food, medicine, education)
	Damage to housing
	Damage to infrastructure (e.g. roads, power, telecommunications)
	Stress caused by extreme weather events

Resource Governance

In this section, we are going to ask you some questions about the governance of mining projects. We will ask you questions about agreements, compensation and benefits, community development programs and investments.

We are interested in your opinions as a community member and a Papua New Guinean. Do your best to answer each question, even if you aren't totally sure or you don't know. If you don't feel comfortable answering a question, let your enumerator know.

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

(General Governance)
We are going to start with **general questions about** mining projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
When it comes to agreements between mining projects and the community, discussions about rules and regulations, planning and community development are generally done well.	○	○	○	○	○
Over the last 5-10 years, governance around mining projects has improved.	○	○	○	○	○
There is an effective plan for closure of mining projects.	○	○	○	○	○
I am worried that things will get worse once mining projects close.	○	○	○	○	○

(Accountability)
*Now we are going to ask you about **accountability**. Accountability means that there are systems in place to make sure that people around mining projects do the right thing, and follow through on their promises.*

For example, if someone from a mining project says they will repair a road, there are things in place to make sure that they repair that road. If they don't repair the road, there are consequences.

	Strongly Disa	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
There are adequate consequences if mining, oil and gas companies do the wrong thing.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
There are adequate consequences if landowner association(s) do the wrong thing.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
There are adequate consequences if the provincial government does the wrong thing.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The community can hold stakeholders (provincial government, the company, landowners) to account.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

(Participation)
*Now we're going to ask about **participation**. Participation is how easily you can be involved in discussions and decision-making around mining projects.*

For example, if there is a meeting to discuss a mining project, you can attend the meeting and you get an opportunity to give your opinions.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I can easily contribute to discussions (forums, groups or meetings) about mining projects with:					
The government (local, provincial or national)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My community and clan	○	○	○	○	○
Landowner association(s)	○	○	○	○	○
Mining, oil and gas companies	○	○	○	○	○
When I am involved in discussions around mining, oil and gas, I feel like my opinions are listened to.	○	○	○	○	○

(Agreements)

Now we're going to ask you some questions about **agreements**. Agreements are the arrangements between mining projects and the community. This includes compensation agreements, benefits arrangements, and plans for community development projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
The compensation and benefits arrangements for mining projects are governed well. I.e., the people involved in the agreements meet and discuss regularly, the arrangements are updated when needed, if there is a dispute it can be resolved.	○	○	○	○	○
There are a lot of disputes around agreements for mining projects.	○	○	○	○	○
Compensation and benefits arrangements around mining projects are fair.	○	○	○	○	○

(Transparency)

Now we're going to ask you about **transparency**. Transparency is how landowner association(s), companies and the government communicate and share important information about mining projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
If I want to, I can easily access information about mining projects.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
I can easily access information about landowner association(s).	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
I can easily access information about rules and regulations in mining, oil and gas.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
In my opinion, the governance of compensation and benefits of mining projects are impacted by corruption.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

(Relationships)

Now we're going to ask you about the **relationships** between stakeholders of mining project and communities.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Landowner association(s) have good relationships with its members and the community.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Mining, oil and gas companies have good relationships with landowners and the community.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The provincial government has good relationships with landowners and the community.	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

(Payments)
If you are eligible for compensation or royalty payments, please answer the following questions:

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am easily able to find out where payments are going and how much	○	○	○	○	○
In my opinion, people spend their payments wisely	○	○	○	○	○
There is support around payments, like financial literacy training and workshops	○	○	○	○	○
Payments and compensation arrangements cause jealousy in the community	○	○	○	○	○

Cultural governance

We are going to ask you some questions now about the cultural impact of mining projects.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
(Pasin) **Stakeholders of mining projects (companies, government, landowner association(s)), conduct themselves in a way that is considerate and culturally respectful (i.e., ol steikholda igat gutpela pasin).**	○	○	○	○	○
(Luksave) **Landowners and local communities get the respect and recognition they deserve (i.e., pappa graun na ol komuniti lain kisim gutpela luksave ikam).**	○	○	○	○	○
(Wan Bel/Wok bung) **Stakeholders work together and collaborate (i.e., wan bel istap).**	○	○	○	○	○
(Wok Kastom) **Stakeholders' level of participation in cultural ceremonies and activities is appropriate (i.e., wok kastom).**	○	○	○	○	○
(Tok Save) **Stakeholders communicate and engage well with landowners and local communities (i.e., tok save).**	○	○	○	○	○
(Hanmak) **Mining projects have visible and tangible impacts for landowners and communities (i.e., hanmak i stap).**	○	○	○	○	○
(Bihain Taim) **Mining projects are run in a way that considers the future (i.e., bihain taim).**	○	○	○	○	○

For this last question, we will ask you to think beyond mining projects in the province and focus on the resource sector overall in PNG.

Please indicate the extent to which you support mining, oil and gas in Papua New Guinea.

Very Negative   **In between**   **Very Supportive**

Finally, is there anything you would like to add about resource governance, mining projects, or the resource sector more broadly?

Appendix B

Resource Governance Instrument Data

This section provides detailed emergent findings of the Resource Governance Instrument.

Data Analysis

A brief outline of the data analysis process for this report is included here.

Once data had been exported from Kobo, it was cleaned, including checking for participants that were missing answers to questions. Categorical responses such as 'Strongly Disagree' to 'Strongly Agree' were converted into numerical scales and data were imported to statistical software R.

Once in R, the scales were checked for construct validity. The tests found that each measured construct was sufficiently independent to run tests on. An abridged version of checking the construct validity of scales was used for this report, noting that a more comprehensive process will be carried out for the final analyses in the PNG Perceptions of Resource Governance and Development Impacts Report. After the scales had been checked, descriptive statistics were run, and relationships between the variables were tested to answer the research questions.
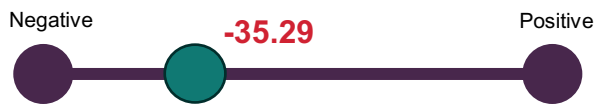
Impact Perceptions

Negative ●━━━━━━━━━━━●**-30.02**━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━● **Positive**

The figures here show the average impact perception score for all participants, where scores range from -100 to +100. -100 is extremely negative, and +100 is extremely positive. For example, Health was rated as -35.29, which means the impact was **negative**. People rated the impact on culture as +26.6, which means the impact was **positive**.

Overall, people in New Ireland said that mining has a **negative impact on a broad range of areas**. However, perceptions of impact on Culture and Wok Bung were **positive**. This effect will be explored in greater detail in the final report.

Health
Negative ●━━●**-35.29**━━━━━━● **Positive**
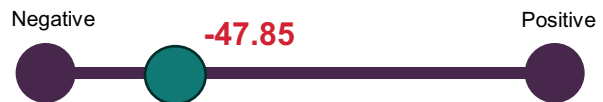
Education
Negative ●━━●**-33.37**━━━━━━● **Positive**

Economy
Negative ●━●**-54.09**━━━━━━━● **Positive**

Culture
Negative ●━━━━━●**+26.6**━━━● **Positive**

Wok Bung
Negative ●━━━━●**+12.8**━━━━● **Positive**

Infrastructure
Negative ●━━●**-47.85**━━━━━● **Positive**

Environment
Negative ●━━━━●**-6.5**━━━━● **Positive**

Papua New Guinea
Negative ●━━━●**-26.33**━━━━● **Positive** | National

The Province
Negative ●━━●**-37.77**━━━━━● **Positive** | Provincial

Community
Negative ●━●**-61.51**━━━━━━● **Positive**
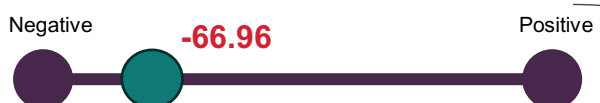
Me and my family
Negative ●━●**-66.96**━━━━━━● **Positive** | Individual

Impacts for Men
●━━━━●**-16.08**━━━━━●

Overall, men perceived the impacts of mining, oil and gas as **negative**. In particular, men rated the impact on them, their family and their community as negative.

Impacts for Women
●━━●**-32.63**━━━━━━●

Across all 11 impacts, women perceived the impacts of mining as **more negative** than men did. As with men, women rated the impact on them, their family and their community in particular as negative.

Governance

The mean (average) experience of resource governance was **slightly negative**. Five separate though related governance concepts were measured: accountability, participation, transparency, relationships and agreements.

These concepts are defined as follows:

- **Accountability**: the extent to which stakeholders are held to account for their actions.
- **Transparency**: the amount and quality of information that mining stakeholders provide to the community.
- **Participation**: how much opportunity community members have for participating in the mine and decisions around the mine.
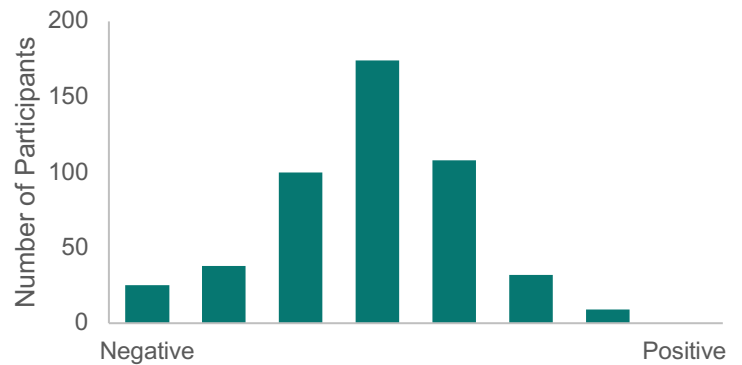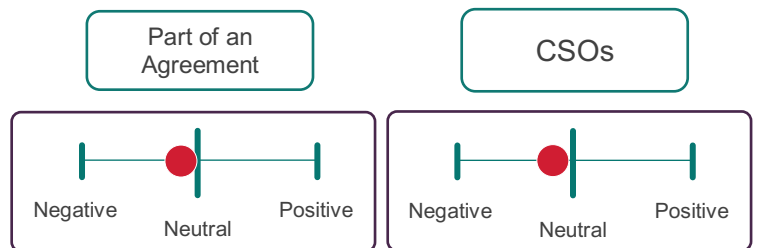- **Agreements**: whether agreements between the mine and the community are fair or cause tension in the community.
- **Relationships**: the relationships between government, mining companies, and the community.

Overall, people thought that there was room for improvement in every area of governance.

Governance Perceptions

Of the five concepts, accountability was rated the **most positively**. Relationships was rated the **most negatively.**

Perceptions Among Groups

It is important to note that **different groups experience governance differently**.

The groups that experienced governance most positively were individuals that were part of an agreement and people who were members of CSOs, where their experience of governance was still slightly negative.

Landowner executives and landowner members rated governance more highly than these groups, though there were only seven of each in the sample. Therefore a larger sample will be required to draw conclusions on the views of landowners in New Ireland.

The groups that experienced governance most negatively were men and people with disabilities.

Overall, every group indicated that there was **room for improvement in resource governance**.

Governance Perceptions

Most Positive Groups

Part of an Agreement	CSOs

Most Negative Groups

Men	People with Disabilities
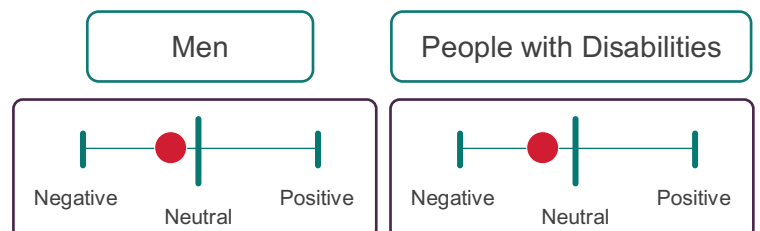
Cultural Governance

Properly understanding resource governance in PNG cannot be done without **connecting to local cultural principles and practices**. Local customary practices, or 'kastom', govern the way in which communities interact with each other, make decisions and distribute resources.

As with governance, the average cultural governance score was **slightly negative**. Seven cultural governance concepts were measured and overall, people across Morobe agreed that there was room for improvement in cultural governance.. For further information on cultural governance and how cultural governance relates to resource governance, refer to the Resource Governance Instrument section of the Baseline Methodology Design document.

- **Wok Bung:** Working together or getting things done through a collaborative approach.
- **Wok Kastom:** A broad concept that includes ceremonial activities and exchanges between individuals and groups.
- **Hanmak:** Tangible evidence of giving and exchange.
- **Pasin:** The way in which a person or group conducts themselves; their attitudes, behaviours and culture more broadly.
- **Luksave:** Recognising the value and status of an individual or group, sometimes through an overt display.
- **Wan Bel:** Reaching agreement or common understanding.
- **Bihain taim:** Considering the future.
- **Tok save:** The giving, sharing or reporting of information or data.

Cultural Governance Perceptions

All seven cultural governance constructs were rated **negatively** by people in New Ireland. The areas that were rated the most negatively were Hanmak and Bihain Taim.

Perceptions Among Groups

Every group perceived cultural governance negatively. The group that experienced cultural governance most positively was people with disabilities, though with only 15 people in this group it cannot be said that this represents the majority of views of people with disabilities in New Ireland. The next most positive were **people who were part of an agreement and women**.

The groups that perceived cultural governance the most negatively were men, followed by CSOs.

Most Positive Groups

Part of an Agreement	Women
Negative Neutral Positive	Negative Neutral Positive

Most Negative Groups

Men	CSOs
Negative Neutral Positive	Negative Neutral Positive
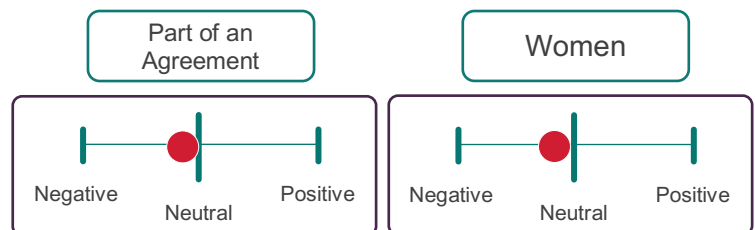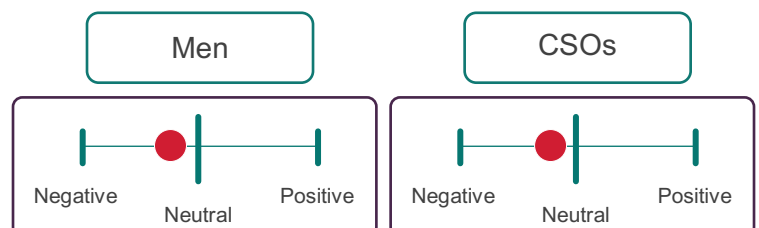
Governance and Development Impacts

Strong governance creates positive impact perceptions. For example, a mine with a positive relationship with the community has more positive impact than a mine with poor relationships[2].

Positive impact perceptions include how the community felt about the impact of the mine on health, education, the economy, and a range of other areas. For more information on impact perceptions, refer to the previous section on **impact perceptions.**

Each individual governance concept was related to more positive impact perceptions except accountability[3].

Interestingly, the most important part of governance far and away was relationships between the government, mining, oil and gas companies, landowners and the community[4].

Climate Change

95% of people had been impacted by an extreme weather event in the last five years. Impacts included transport, infrastructure, income, and/or stress.

Accountability

Relationships

Agreements

Participation

Transparency

Positive impact perceptions
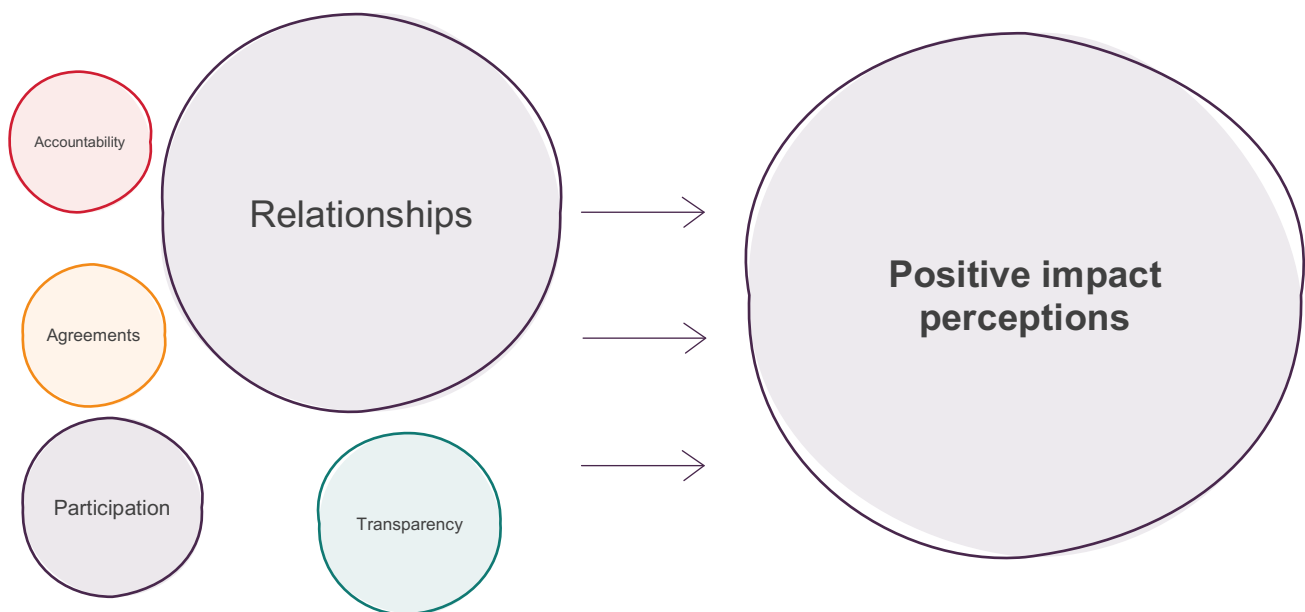
This diagram shows the relative influence of each of the five governance concepts on impact perceptions. A larger circle indicates more influence.

[2] Bivariate correlation revealed a relationship between impact perceptions and general governance perceptions (r = .32, p <.001), participation (r = .32, p <.001), agreements (r = .22, p <.001), transparency (r = .25, p <.001), relationships (r = .21, p <.001). The relationship between accountability and impact perceptions was found to be negative, where greater accountability was associated with more negative impact perceptions. While interesting, this relationship was the weakest of all identified relationships, and can tentatively be dismissed as a statistical artefact.

[3] Bivariate correlation revealed a relationship between impact perceptions and general governance perceptions (r = .27, p <.001), participation (r = .18, p <.001), agreements (r = .18, p <.001), transparency (r = .22, p <.001), relationships (r = .36, p <.001). No relationship was found between accountability and impact perceptions (r = -.04, p = .42).

[4] Regression analysis revealed a significant relationship between relationships and overall perceptions of impact (p < .001). The analysis revealed that the other governance factors did not have as much predictive power as relationships.

Cultural Governance and Development Impacts

Stronger cultural governance creates positive impact perceptions. For example, if a mine works towards Wan Bel and respects the status of people in the community (Luksave), people in the community will see its impact more positively.

This is the same effect that was found for resource governance, however it is worth noting that this effect was **much stronger** with cultural governance[5]. This means that, while both are important, for a mine to have positive impact it is **especially important** that it is run in a way that is culturally respectful.

For more detail on the cultural governance concepts including their definitions, refer to the previous section on cultural governance.
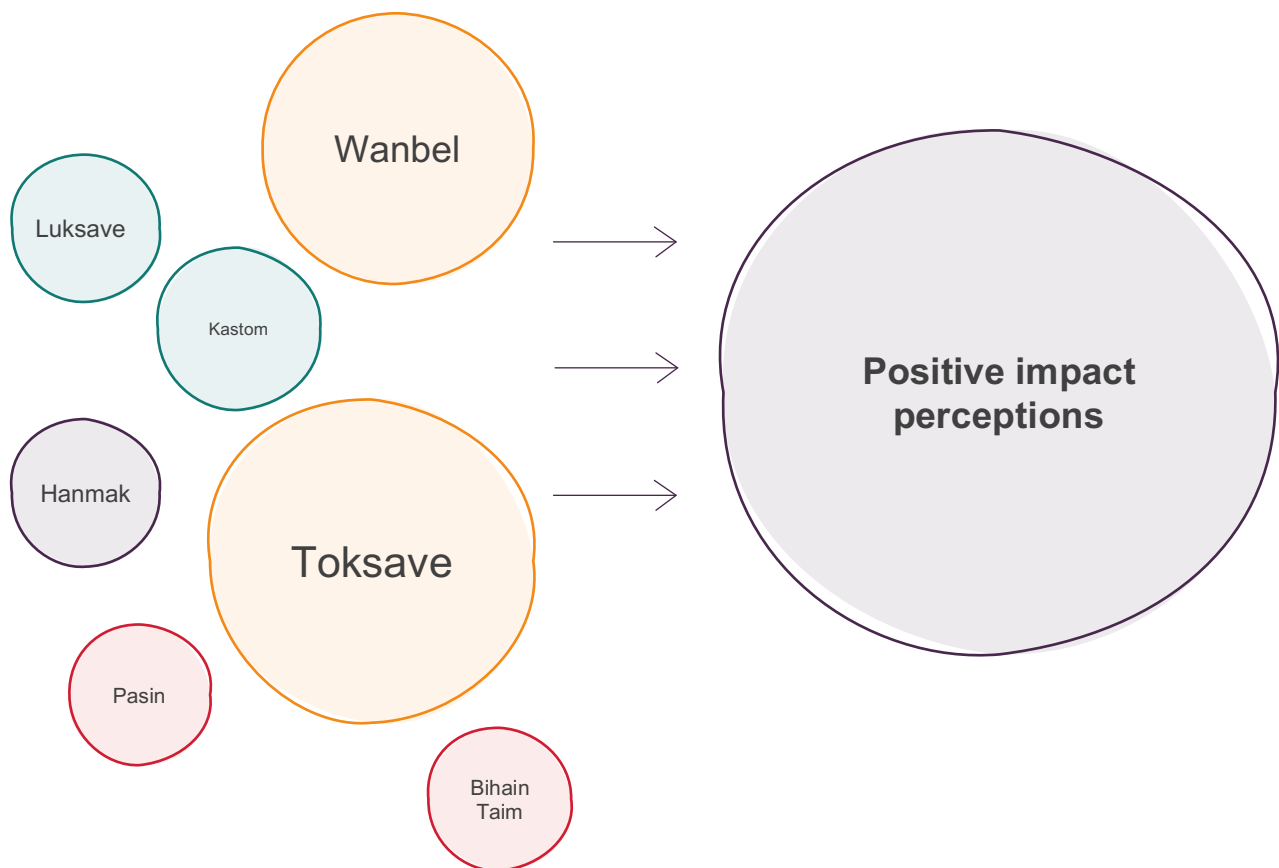
This diagram shows the relative influence of each of the seven cultural governance concepts on impact perceptions. A larger circle indicates more influence.

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[5] Bivariate correlation between overall governance perceptions and overall impact perceptions revealed a Pearson correlation coefficient of .262, indicating a weak to moderate correlation. Correlation between cultural governance and overall impact perceptions revealed a Pearson correlation coefficient of .361, indicating a stronger relationship.
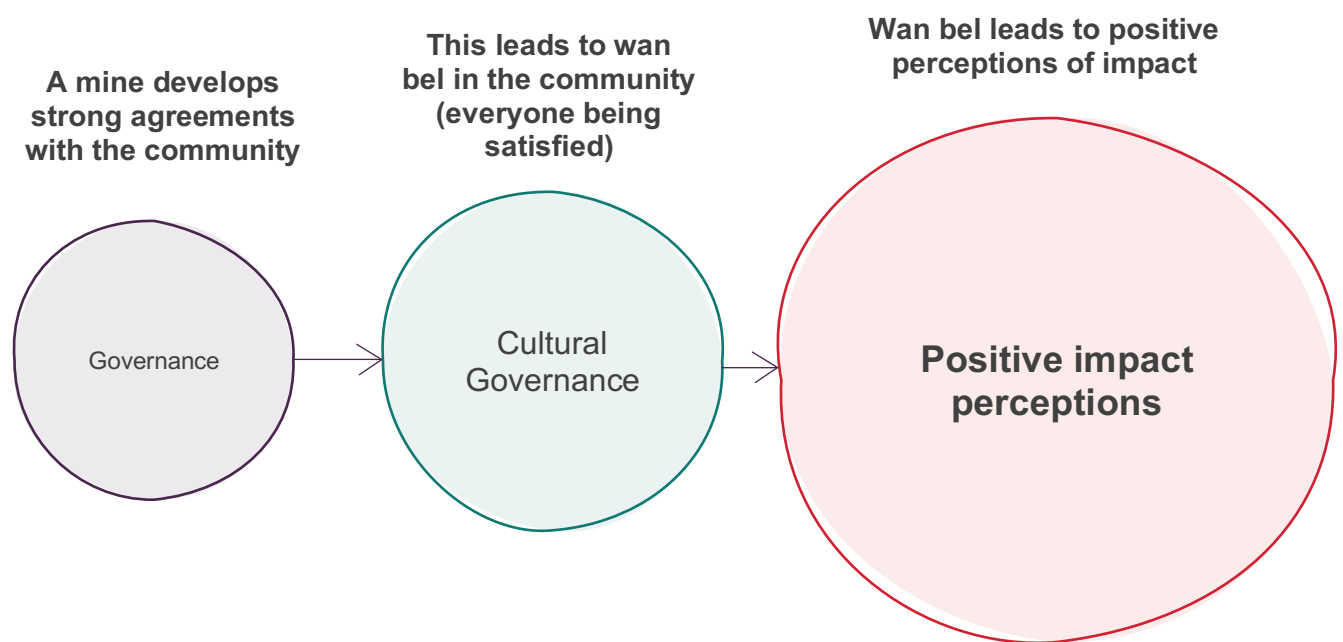
Cultural Governance and Development Impacts

The relationship between governance, cultural governance and development impacts is complex, though the main takeaway is this: cultural governance has more influence than anything else on the perceived impact of a mine.

For further explanation, we found that resource governance and cultural governance are related. A mine with strong agreements will also have strong pasin; mines that have good relationships with the community are also mines that respect people in the community (Luksave), and so on.

Where this becomes complex is when a mine has strong agreements, transparency, participation (resource governance), but it *does not* have strong cultural governance. In this situation, the impact of the mine is perceived less positively than when it has strong cultural governance.

This means that resource governance is much more likely to change people's perceptions of impact when it is done in a way that is culturally respectful. [6]

An example is shown below using the concepts of agreements and wan bel:

A mine develops strong agreements with the community

This leads to wan bel in the community (everyone being satisfied)

Wan bel leads to positive perceptions of impact

Governance → Cultural Governance → **Positive impact perceptions**

---

[6] The relationship between governance and impact perceptions is influenced by how governance enhances cultural governance. In statistics, this effect is known as mediation and it was revealed through a hierarchical multiple regression analysis.
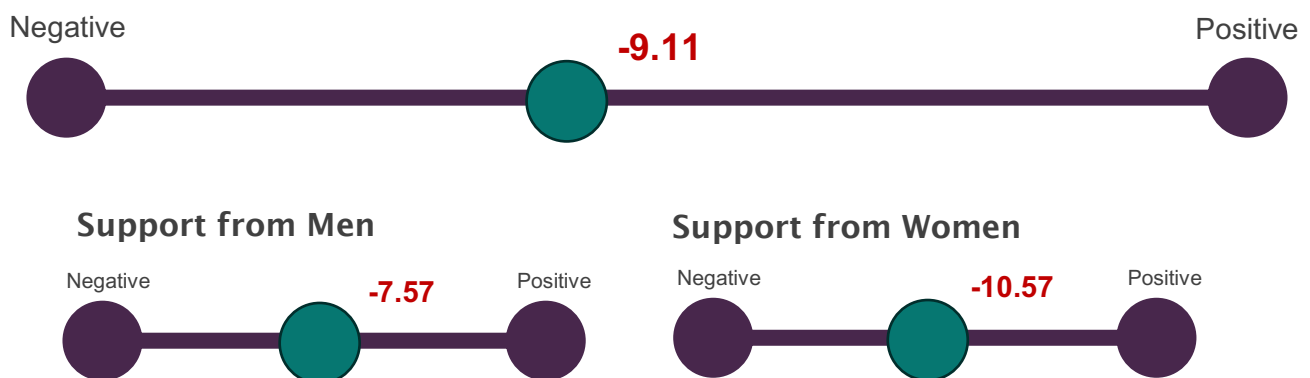
Support for Mining, Oil and Gas

Finally, it was found that overall support for mining, oil and gas in PNG was **slightly negative**. Support was determined through the question 'Please indicate the extent to which you support mining, oil and gas in Papua New Guinea.' Participants used a sliding scale that was then converted to numbers ranging from -100 (Do not support) to +100 (Very Strongly Support).

It is important to note that while support is negative, it is not as negative as perceptions of impact. It could be that, while people see the impact of mining as negative, they are still open to supporting mining as part of PNG's development pathway. This will be explored in more detail in the resource governance report.

Overall it was found that women, in general, were less supportive of mining, oil and gas than men.

Overall Support

Negative   **-9.11**   Positive

Support from Men

Negative   **-7.57**   Positive

Support from Women

Negative   **-10.57**   Positive

Appendix C

Lessons from the Field

This section provides a summary of the data analysis and lessons from the New Ireland field trip. The analysis is briefly described, as well as the main learnings from the trip.

Data Analysis

A brief outline of the data analysis process is included here.

Once data had been exported from Kobo, it was cleaned, including checking for participants that were missing answers to questions. Categorical responses such as 'Strongly Disagree' to 'Strongly Agree' were converted into numerical scales and data were imported to statistical software R.

Once in R, the scales were checked for construct validity. The tests found that each measured construct was sufficiently independent to run tests on. An abridged version of checking the construct validity of scales was used for this report, noting that a more comprehensive process will be carried out for the final analyses in the Resource Governance Report. After the scales had been checked, descriptive statistics were run, and relationships between the variables were tested to answer the research questions.

Lessons From the Field

Areas	What Went Well	Lessons
Sample and administration of the survey	- Exceeding survey targets. - Having both options available in the field (paper and digital) allowed flexibility including conducting supervised group surveys.	Adding 'supervised', 'unsupervised' and 'group' codes to the survey was an important adjustment to keep track of how the collection methods may have affected the data.
Communication	- The field teams built relationships with communities by following protocols, conducting clear and transparent tok saves and showing hospitality as communities showed their hospitality. - Local liaison officers played an instrumental role in arranging village visits.	- Tok saves were often provided with too short notice. Prior tok saves facilitate community entry and engagement, as well as meeting data targets. - Early local communication and coordination helps facilitate future engagements with communities for subsequent initiatives.
Field Team Roles and Structure	- Mainstreaming disability and social inclusion through the twin track approach allowed more participation of people with disabilities in the RGI and more assessments to be conducted. - The twin track approach allowed enumerators and team leaders to learn how to better identify and interact with people with disabilities. - Field teams across the instruments worked well together. - The intersecting design of the project is robust. - Abt MERLA and GEDSI observers took an active role and became integral parts of data collection.	- Having the Team C member in Team A doing specific assessments for people with disabilities in more remote locations cut down on opportunities to have people with disabilities in the RGI. - Observers who were not actively involved sometimes caused distractions and confusion in communities. Observers should be limited in future field engagements. - Teams should share information, findings, and learnings. This helps to ensure a greater depth of information and context that spreads across the various instruments.
Research fatigue	Awareness of 'research fatigue' meant in tok saves it was outlined the process	It is important that APEP sends the report to the sub-national level

	of what would happen with the data, how it would be presented and how it is made available. It was outlined how the data fed other initiatives in Pillar 4b in a simple and clear manner. This also helped to manage community expectations.	through LLG officials and stakeholders. It also speaks to the necessity of the 'Resource Governance Hub'.
Building relationships	• Relationships were built with communities through tok saves and the data collection process.	• Hospitality is greatly appreciated, especially in more remote villages, which helps build relationships for future engagements across the program.
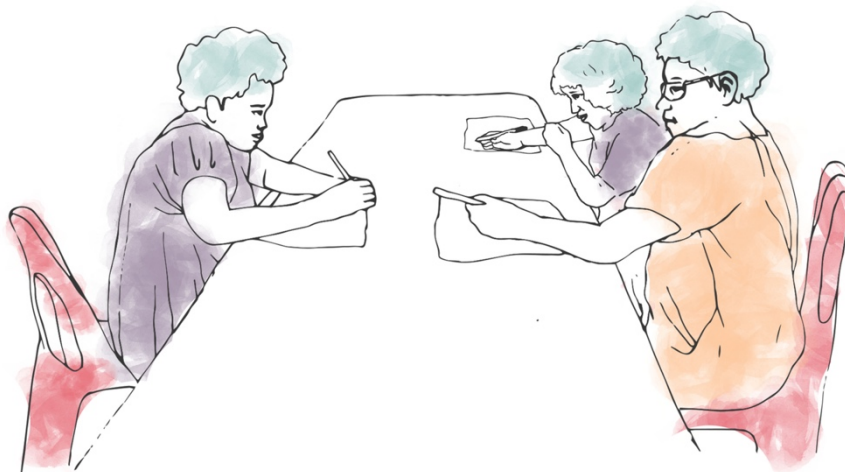
Appendix D

Field Team Training

This section provides details on the training conducted in Port Moresby for the Baseline assessment, as well as training conducted in the field for teams collecting data and communicating with communities across the engagement province.

Baseline Training in Port Moresby

Training of field teams for the Baseline Initiative was undertaken in two parts: overall training in data collection using the Baseline instruments for team leaders in Port Moresby prior to the commencement of fieldwork; and in-province training with field teams and data collection officers.

The training in Port Moresby occurred from 28th February to 1st of March, 2024. This included in-depth training on each of the Baseline instruments, the Resource Governance Survey, the Local Capacity Assessment, the Disability Assessment and Digital Storytelling. Training was also conducted on GEDSI and Security and Safeguarding. Additional logistics planning sessions were also conducted as part of the training week. A further Digital Storytelling training session was held with Field team Leaders and Australian High Commission staff at the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby.

Table 1 Port Moresby Training.

Port Moresby Training Schedule			
Session	**Date**	**Lead**	**Learning Outcomes**
Disability Assessment	Wednesday 28 February	Ben Theodore (Tanorama)	Wider team familiarised with up-to-date categories of disability and lessons on how to interact and identify people with disabilities in the field. Sign language lessons were also conducted to encourage how to be more inclusive in the field.
JOCAT	Thursday, 29 February	Martin Brash (Tanorama)	Wider team and JOCAT facilitators familiarised with the aims and objectives of the JOCAT instrument.
Resource Governance Survey	Thursday, 29 February	Dr Michael Spann (Square Circle)	Wider team familiarised with Resource Governance Instrument and its aims through role playing the RGI; Team Leaders and selected field team members trained on Kobo Collect and tablets used for data collection by Clive Gimolo (Abt); process for collection of data and team debriefs for first layer of analysis outlined.
Safeguards	Thursday, 29 February	Josephine Yos (Abt)	Team Leaders and selected field team members familiarised with the social safeguarding framework that the field work is situated in. This included child protection, reporting issues and abuse and the process for reporting. Social safeguarding form signed by participants.
Digital Storytelling	Friday, 1 March	James Vu (Square Circle)	Team Leaders and selected field team members understanding the aims and objectives of the Digital Storytelling Instrument. Training in use of mobile cameras for Team Leaders and selected field team members.

New Ireland Province Field Team Training

Training for the field teams focused on specific data gathering instruments, stakeholder relationships, building rapport and collecting data in the field. Training also covered Information relevant to the specific location of data collection. This training took place on the 4th March, 2024.

Participants: Grace Gati, Loyola Kiapkuli, Jason Wak, Albin Pakalong, Miriam Joseph

Table 3 New Ireland Province Field Team Training

New Ireland Province Field Team Training Schedule			
Session	**Date**	**Lead**	**Learning Outcomes**
Logistics and Planning	Monday 4 March	Rarua Simoi (Tanorama)	Logistics and local enumerators were confirmed. Local enumerators familiarised with the schedule of villages, the process of picking up and dropping off after fieldwork and security arrangements for the team.
APEP Pillar 4b Awareness	Tuesday 4 March	Jonah Simet (Abt)	Local enumerators familiarised with wider APEP initiative and its associated aims and objectives; local enumerators familiarised with Pillar 4b's aims and objectives as well as the importance of resource governance.
Resource Governance Survey	Tuesday 5 March	Patrick Pikacha (Square Circle)	Local enumerators familiarised with Resource Governance Instrument and its aims through role playing the RGI; local enumerators team members trained on Kobo Collect and tablets used for data; process for collection of data and team debriefs for first layer of analysis outlined.
Safeguards	Tuesday 5 March	Jonah Simet (Abt)	Local enumerators familiarised with the social safeguarding framework that the field work is situated in. This included child protection, reporting issues and abuse and the process for doing so. Social safeguarding form signed by local enumerators.
Disability Assessment	Tuesday 5 March	Donald Otto and Ben Theodore (Tanorama)	Wider team familiarised with up-to-date categories of disability and lessons on how to interact and identify people with disabilities in the field. Sign language lessons were also conducted to encourage how to be more inclusive in the field.

Appendix E

Disability Assessment Emergent Findings

This section details the emergent findings from the disability assessments conducted in New Ireland.

Tanorama will provide the full report on the Disability Assessment Findings. A brief summary on achievements is provided below.

Disability Assessment Instrument

The Disability Assessment is a tool that strengthens outcomes for persons with disabilities through the Baseline initiative.

Key Achievements

Several key achievements include:

- Data collection was undertaken with approximately 60 people with disabilities
- Mainstreaming disability and social inclusion through the twin track approach allowed more participation of people with disabilities in the RGI and facilitated more disability assessments to be conducted
- Embedding members from the RGI team (Team A) in the Disability Team (Team C) and vice versa as part of the twin track approach to mainstream disability and social inclusion allowed people with disabilities to be included in the main demographic RGI and assisted more specific disability assessments to be conducted by the Disability Team Member embedded in the RGI team.
- The twin track approach also allowed enumerators and Team Leaders to learn how to better identify and interact with people with disabilities.
- Involvement of Department of Community Development and religion in the delivery of disability assessment training.

Appendix F

Fieldwork Logistics Report

Field work was conducted in New Ireland from 4 to 22 March. Data collection teams worked across four locations, Kavieng, Konos, Namatenai and Lihir, to gather data for the four Baseline instruments.

Tanorama is responsible for providing the fieldwork report, which will be included in this appendix once it is available.